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*Cerastes cerastes* (Linnæus). Two adults.  
*Ptyodactylus hasselquistii* (Donndorff). One adult.  
*Tarentola annularis* (G. St. Hilaire). Four adults.  
*Agama flavimaculata* (Rüppell). Adult.  
*Agama pallida* Reuss. Three adults.  
*Uromastix ornatus* Rüppell. One adult. This species  
apparently not previously recorded definitely  
from Egypt. Back uniform in color.  
*Varanus griseus* (Daudin). Adult.  
*Varanus niloticus* (Linnæus). Adult.  
*Acanthodactylus boskianus* (Daudin). One.  
*Scincus scincus* (Linnæus). Six, mostly adults.

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## AMBLYSTOMA OF LONG ISLAND

Three species of *Amblystoma* (*A. punctatum*, *A. opacum*, *A. tigrinum*) have been listed as being found in the vicinity of New York City.\* Of these only *A. tigrinum* is mentioned, without specific data, as occurring on Long Island. Observations by the writer and material in the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences show the following Long Island records:

### *AMBLYSTOMA PUNCTATUM* (Linnæus).

(Spotted Salamander).

2 specimens Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Aug., 1900.  
—G. K. Cherrie and L. Ericson.

3 specimens Forest Park, Brooklyn. May, 1906.  
Under stones and logs, damp soil.  
—Geo. P. Engelhardt.

1 specimen Huntington, L. I. Aug., 1913.  
In potato patch. —Miss Graeve.

\* Sherwood, William L. Salamanders found in the vicinity of New York City.  
Linn. Soc. 1894-95. No. 7.

Ditmars, Raymond L. The Batrachians of the vicinity of New York City.  
Amer. Mus. Journal, Vol. V, No. 4. Oct., 1905.

This species appears to be common on Long Island. Specimens are frequently brought to the Museum. Its favorite haunts are damp woods, often at some distance from streams and ponds.

*AMBLYSTOMA OPACUM* (Gravenhorst).

(Marbled Salamander).

1 specimen Mt. Sinai, L. I. Sept. 18, 1909.

—R. C. Murphy.

1 specimen Baldwin, L. I. July 25, 1911.

—Dwight Franklin.

My only experience in finding this species has been in the pine barrens near Lakehurst, N. J., at a place known as "Bone Hill," where, in company with Mr. William T. Davis, three specimens were captured, Aug., 1906, in a barrel sunk at one end of a small pool. This pool, though much reduced in summer, never runs dry, and the barrel formed an excellent trap which the salamanders could readily enter in spring, when the water is high, but from which they could not escape in the summer. For several succeeding seasons *A. opacum* was found in the barrel, but no other species. When visited during June, 1912, the barrel had collapsed, but the pool swarmed with larvae 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. Except during the breeding season, this species prefers dry or shady places, as already reported by Cope and others.

*AMBYSTOMA JEFFERSONIANUM* (Green).

1 specimen Montauk, L. I. May 31, 1913.

—Geo. P. Engelhardt.

The capture of this specimen is of unusual interest in furnishing the first record of the species from Long Island and, it appears, also from the vicinity of New York City. In general it can be

said that this salamander is northern in its distribution. Cope records it from West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, New York, Vermont and Canada; De Kay from Albany and Peru, Clinton County, New York. The Long Island specimen was discovered under a board in a slightly moist depression near the road about half way between Montauk and Montauk Point, a locality abounding in swamps, ponds and small streams. It measures four inches in length, therefore not fully grown, and in color during life was above glossy black with numerous light-blue blotches and spots; below grayish to lead-colored. During four months of captivity the specimen fed sparingly on meal worms. In alcohol the ground color has changed to olive-brown and the blotches and spots have faded into buff. A wax cast, with natural colors restored, has been prepared.

*AMBLYSTOMA TIGRINUM* (Green).

(Tiger Salamander.)

Reported by William L. Sherwood from Rancocas, L. I., but this no doubt should read Rancocas, N. J., as there is no such place on Long Island.

Raymond L. Ditmars refers to this species as "occasionally found on Long Island."

No specimens or specific data are at hand. Information regarding this species, as well as other salamanders from Long Island, would be much appreciated.

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